

Measurement of fibers attenuation length. Update on the work in progress in Italy

N. Moggi, M. Mussini, S. Zucchelli , C. Crescentini and A. Margotti - INFN Bologna
W. Baldini, E. Luppi, M. Cenci and V. Carassiti - INFN Ferrara

In Ferrara:

Improved the apparatus : a longer fiber support 1.4 m instead of 1 m

Measured 32 meters long fibers in order to do comparison with shorter length measurement

Increased knowledge of the systematics in the measurements, still some mysteries

In Bologna:

Found some lab. space : almost ready for aging tests since

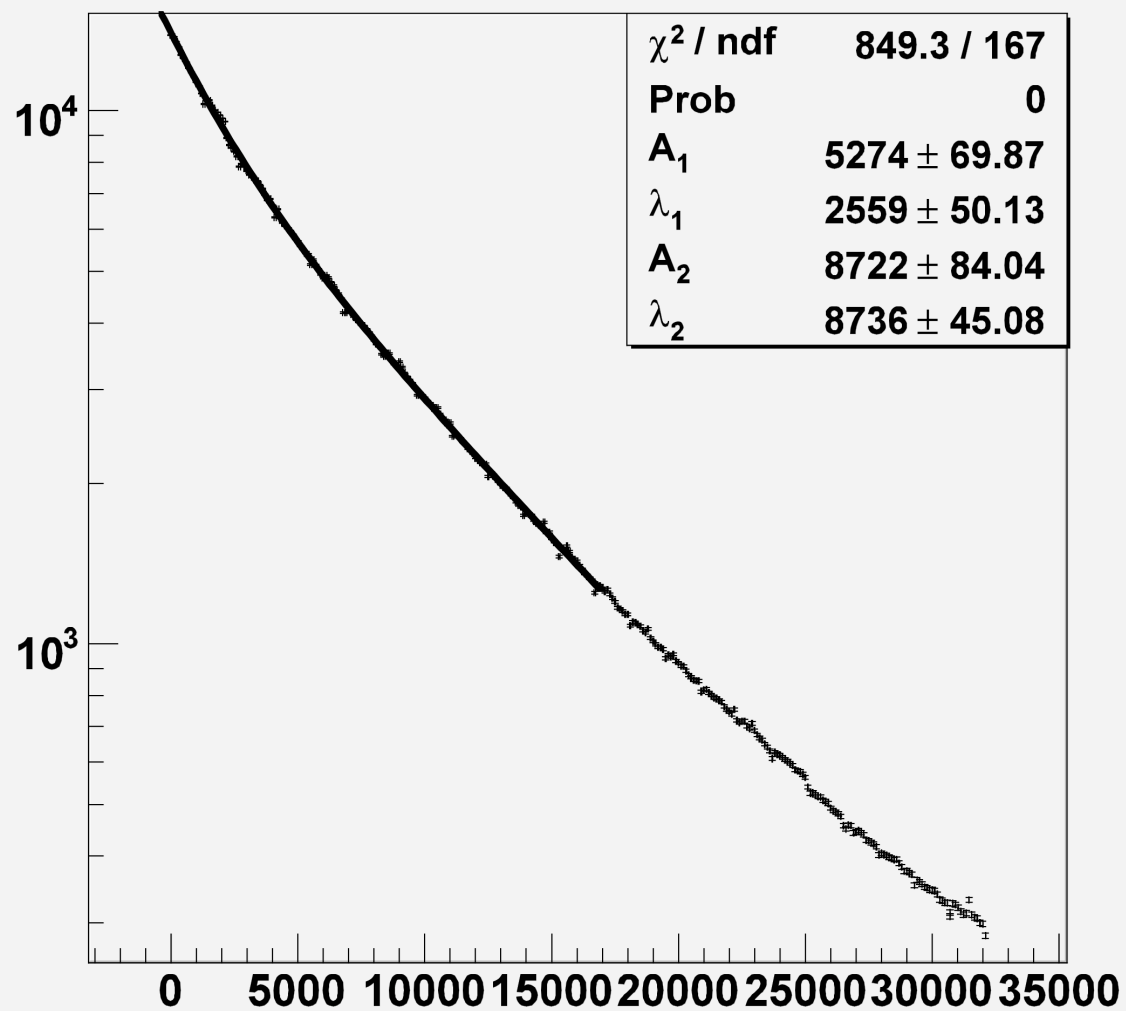
we got 20 liter of pseudocumene from Borexino , but only a week ago and

we bought two APD S8864-20K from Hamamatsu, ordered on September 21, 2006 .but not yet delivered

In CNR : start measurement with laser illuminating a fiber set inside a PVC extrusion

Raw data for 0.8 mm 150 ppm 32 meter long fiber

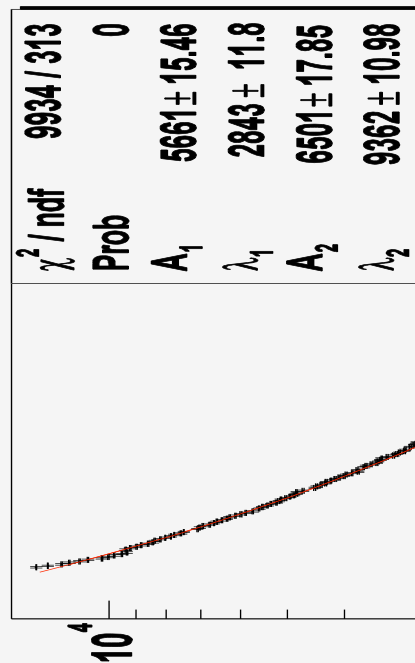
Data from 0.8mm-300ppm-part01-measure01---2006-10-27---09-00-RAW



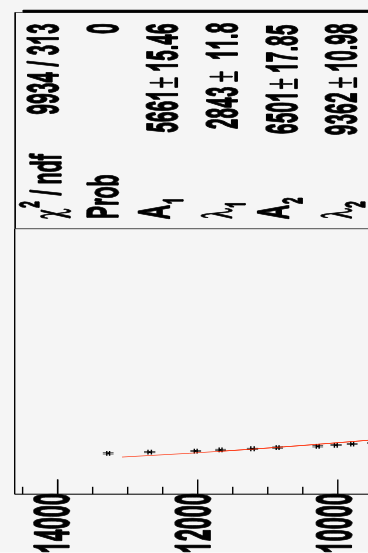
Measurement of fibers 32 meters long in the upgraded apparatus

0.8 mm 150 ppm - Oct 23 2006

Data from 0.8mm-150ppm-part03-measure00--2006-10-23--10-00

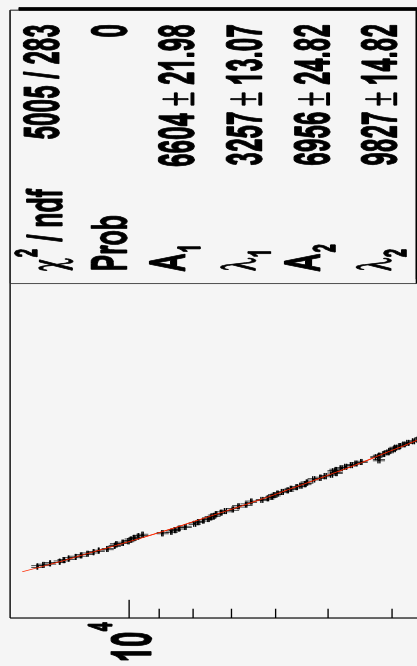


Data from 0.8mm-150ppm-part03-measure00--2006-10-23--10-00

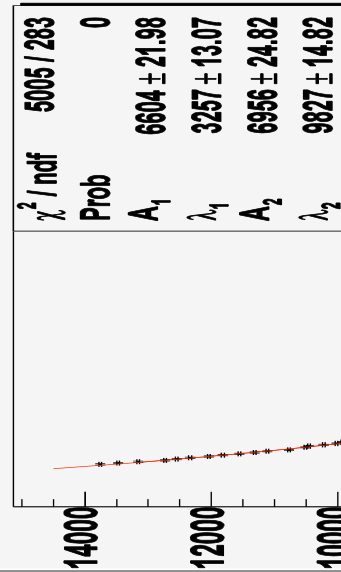


0.8 mm 300 ppm - Oct 27 2006

Data from 0.8mm-300ppm-part01-measure01--2006-10-27--09-00

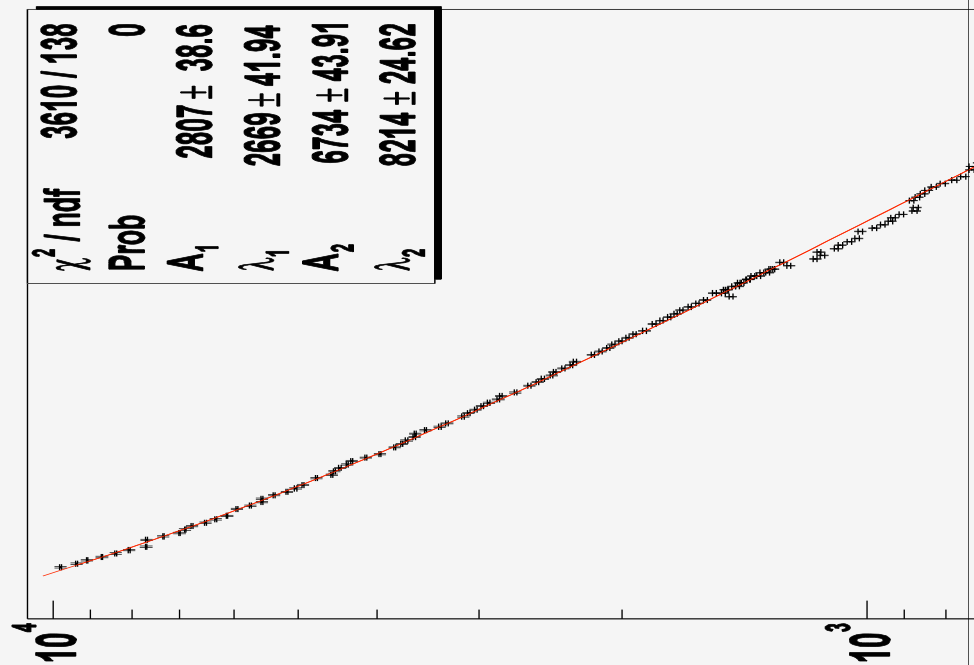


Data from 0.8mm-300ppm-part01-measure01--2006-10-27--09-00

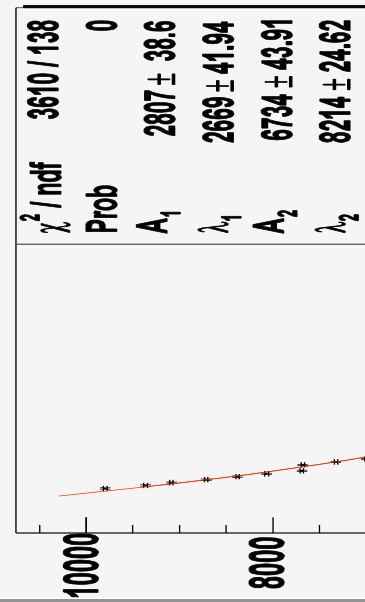


0.8 mm 200 ppm - Oct 10 2006

Data from 0.8mm-200ppm-part03-measure01--2006-10-18--09-00

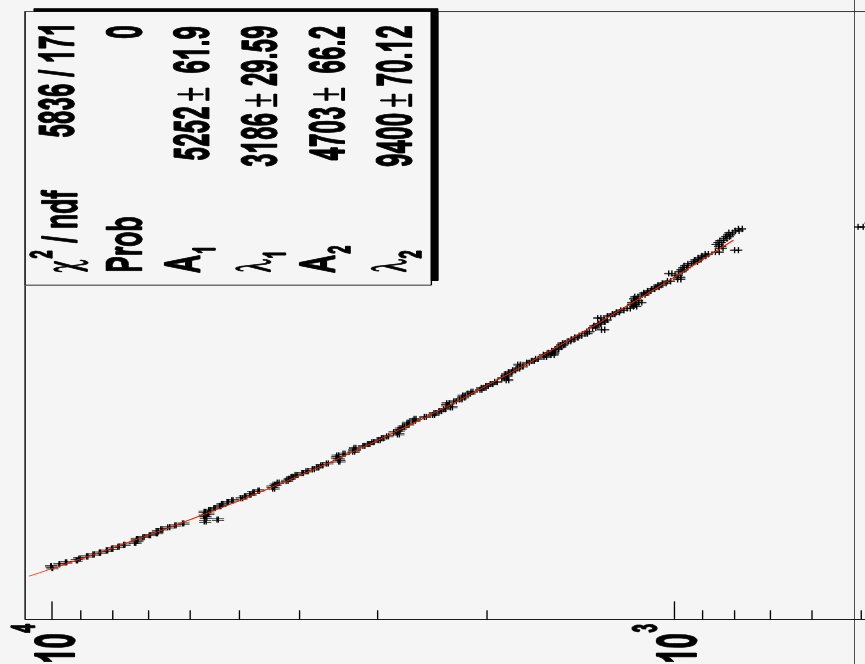


Data from 0.8mm-200ppm-part03-measure01--2006-10-18--09-00



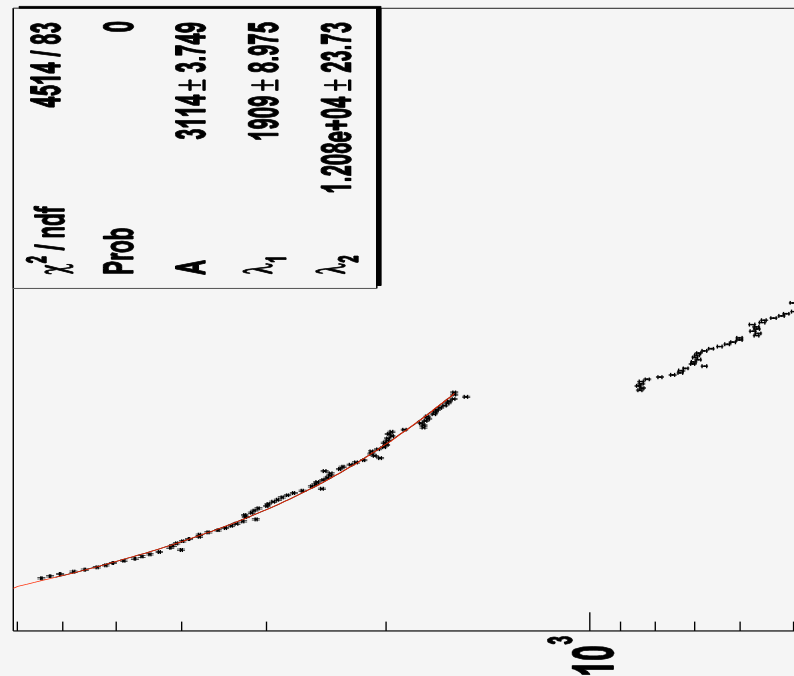
0.8 mm 250 ppm - Nov 9 2006

Data from 0.8mm-250ppm-part04-measured01--2006-11-09--00-00

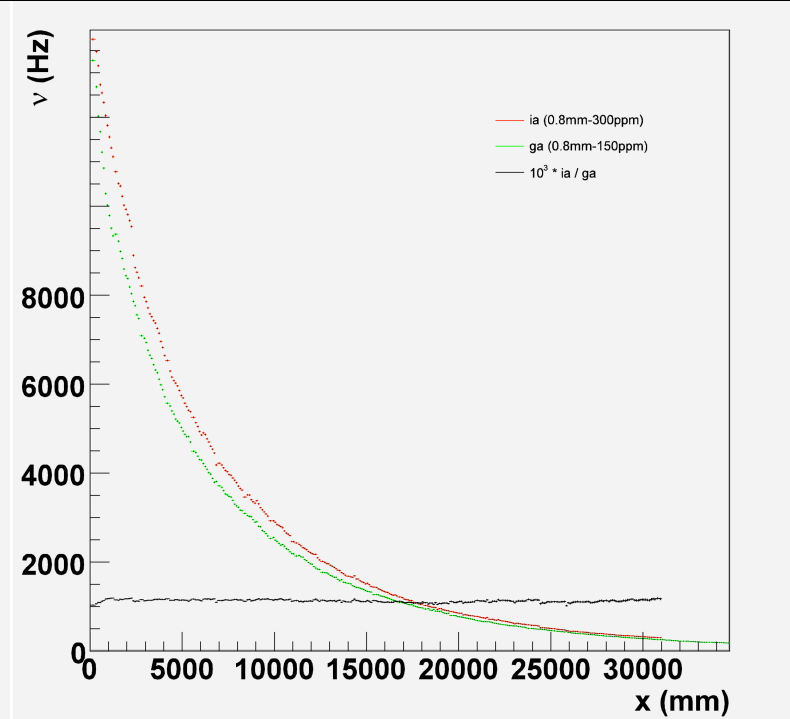
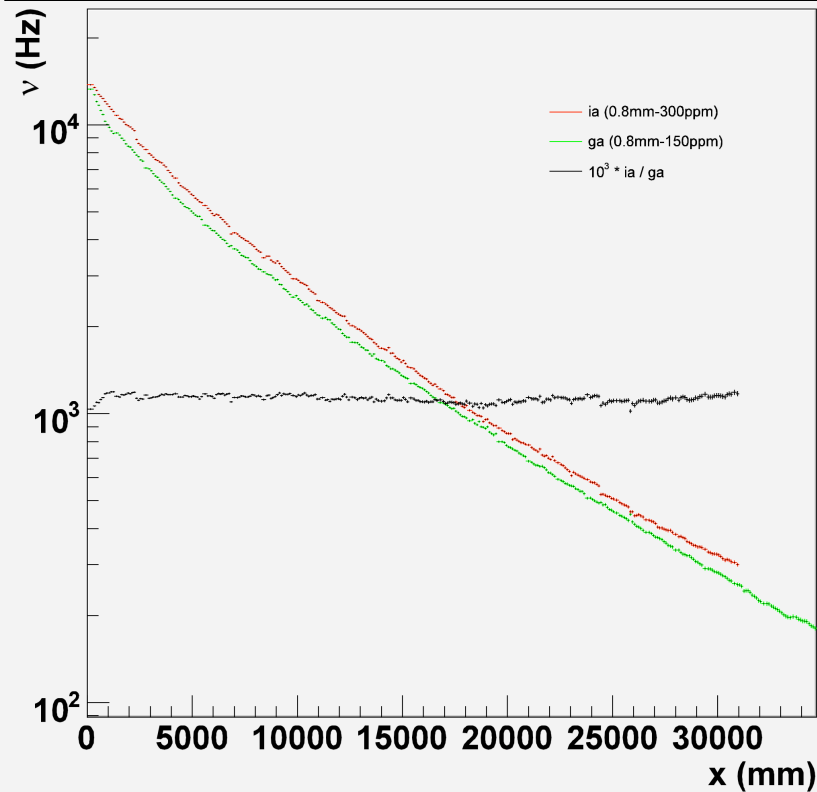


0.6 mm 150 ppm - Nov 10 2006

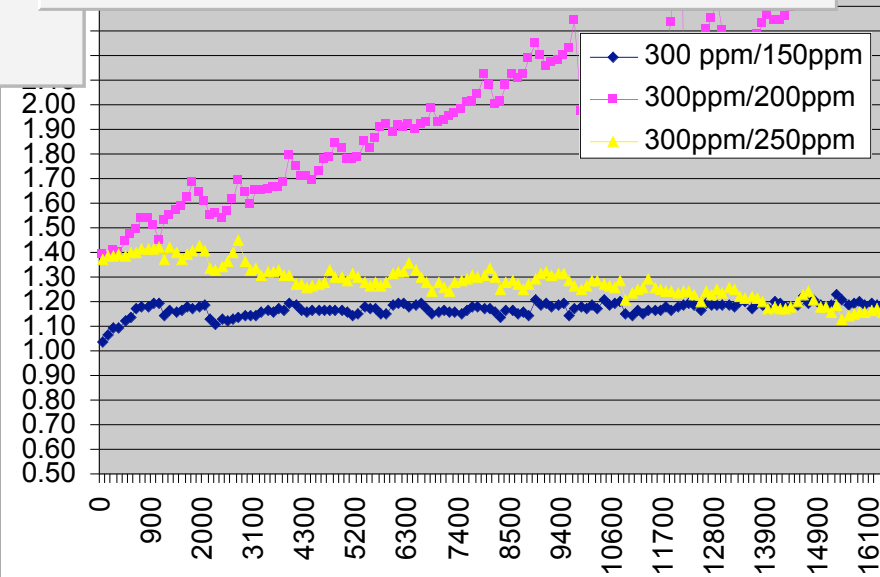
Data from 0.6mm-150ppm-part01-measured01--2006-11-10--00-00



Ratio of RAW Data of 0.8 mm 300 ppm over 0.8mm 150ppm Nov 15 2006



Ratio of RAW Data
from 0 to 17 meters



We measured 32 meter long fibers and we also have short samples of fiber measurements so we have now a set of measurements done at quite different fiber length.

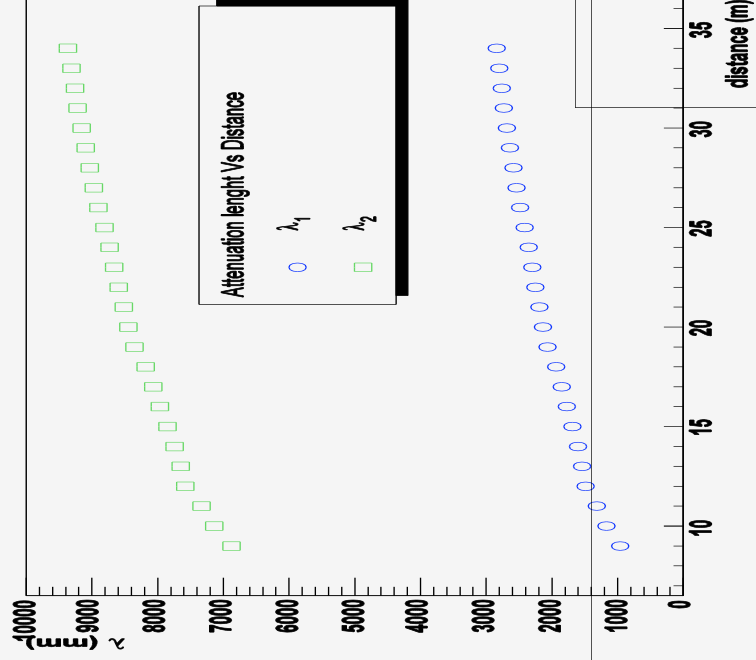
Question :

- is there a difference in the results as function of the fiber length ?
- is there a difference between single and double amplitude fit ?

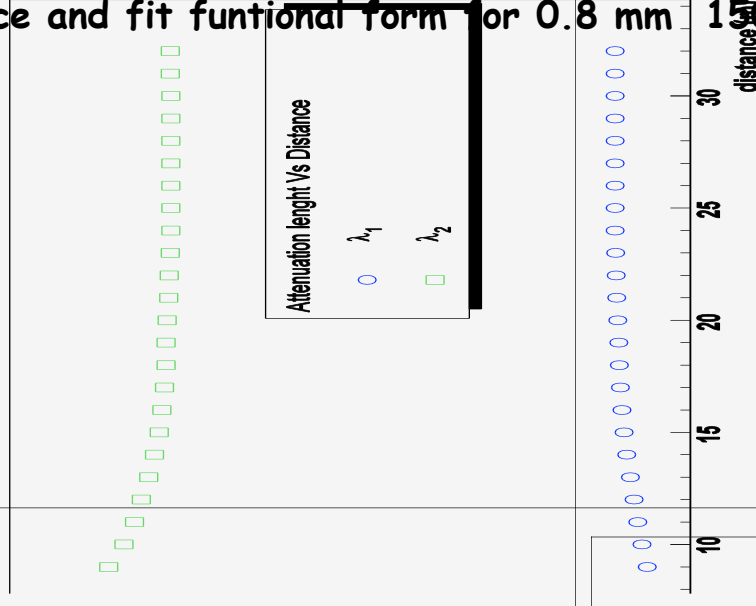
Under the assumption that fitting a long fiber in a shorter range is equivalent to fitting a really shorter fiber ...

Lambdas vs distance and fit functional form for 0.8 mm 150 and 0.8 200 ppm

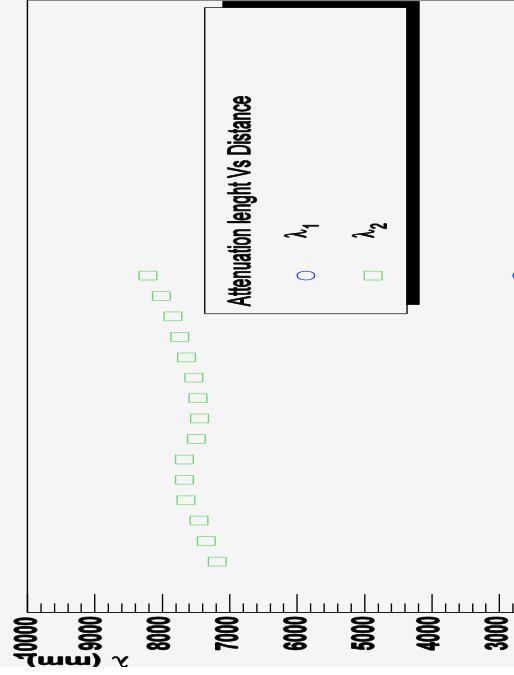
Fiber: 0.8mm 150ppm, Fit 2 Ampl.



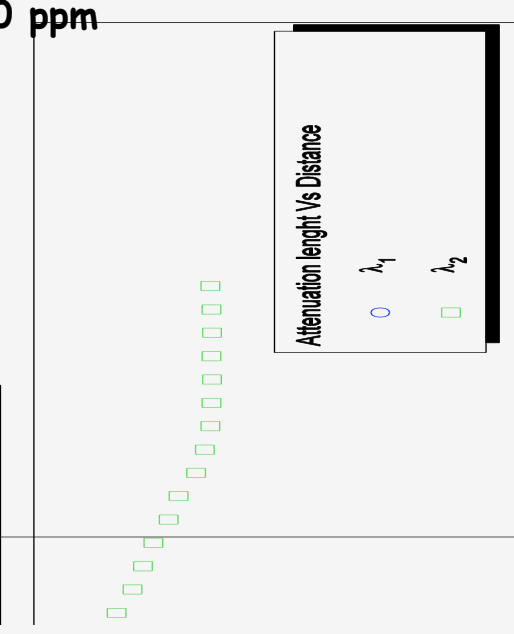
Fiber: 0.8mm 150ppm, Fit 1 Ampl.



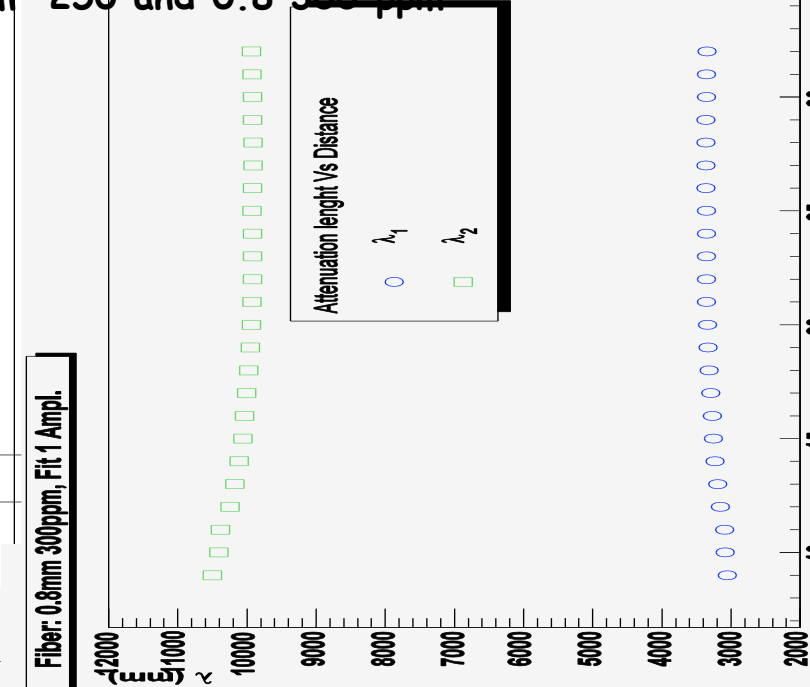
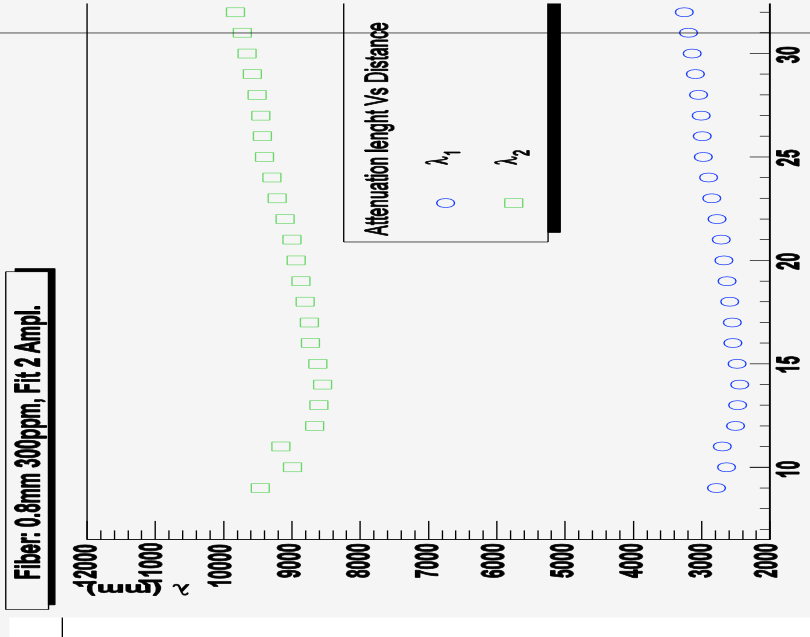
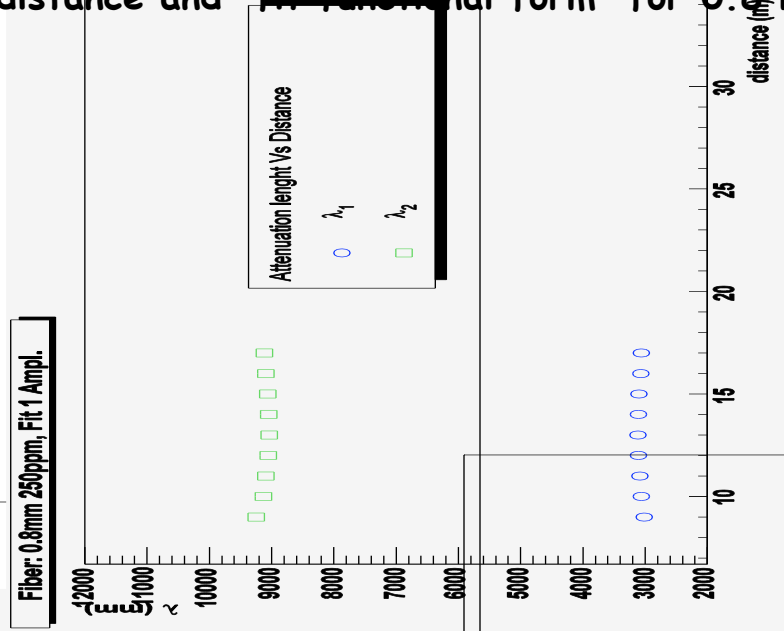
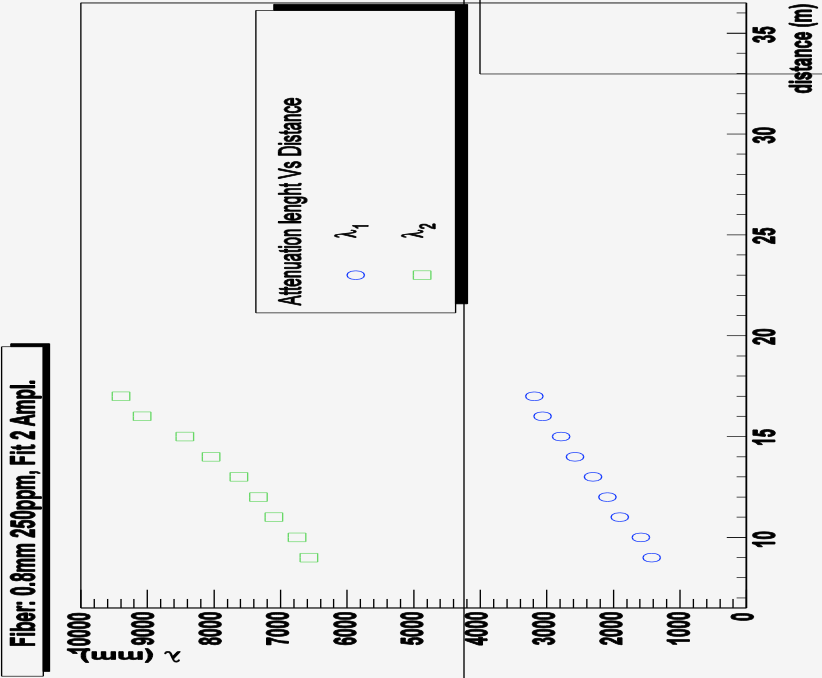
Fiber: 0.8mm 200ppm, Fit 2 Ampl.



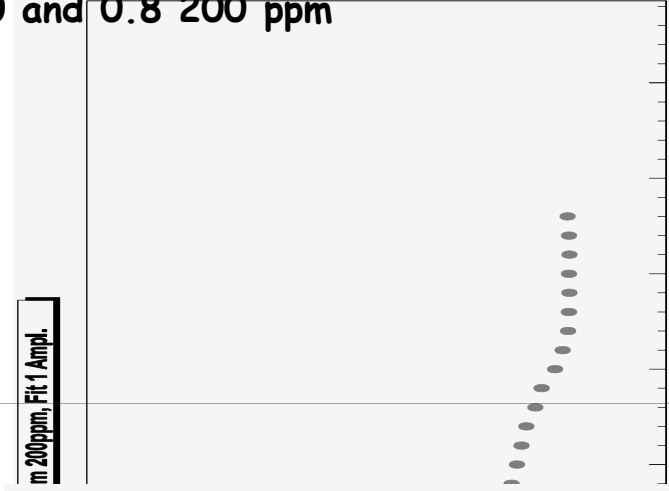
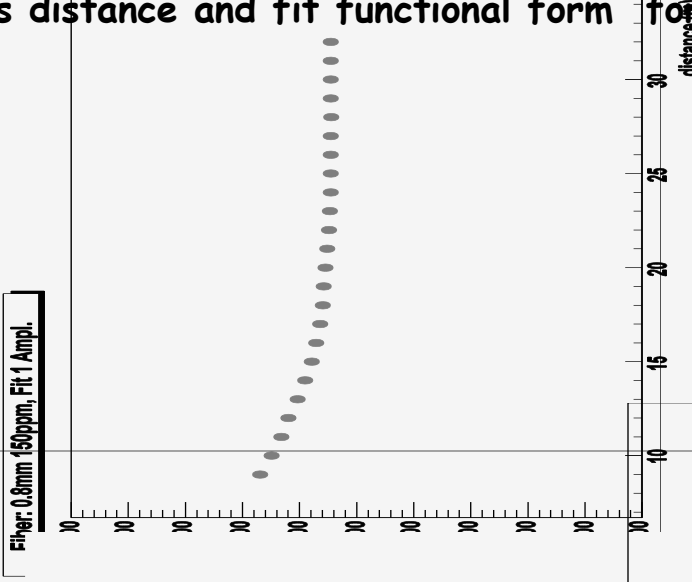
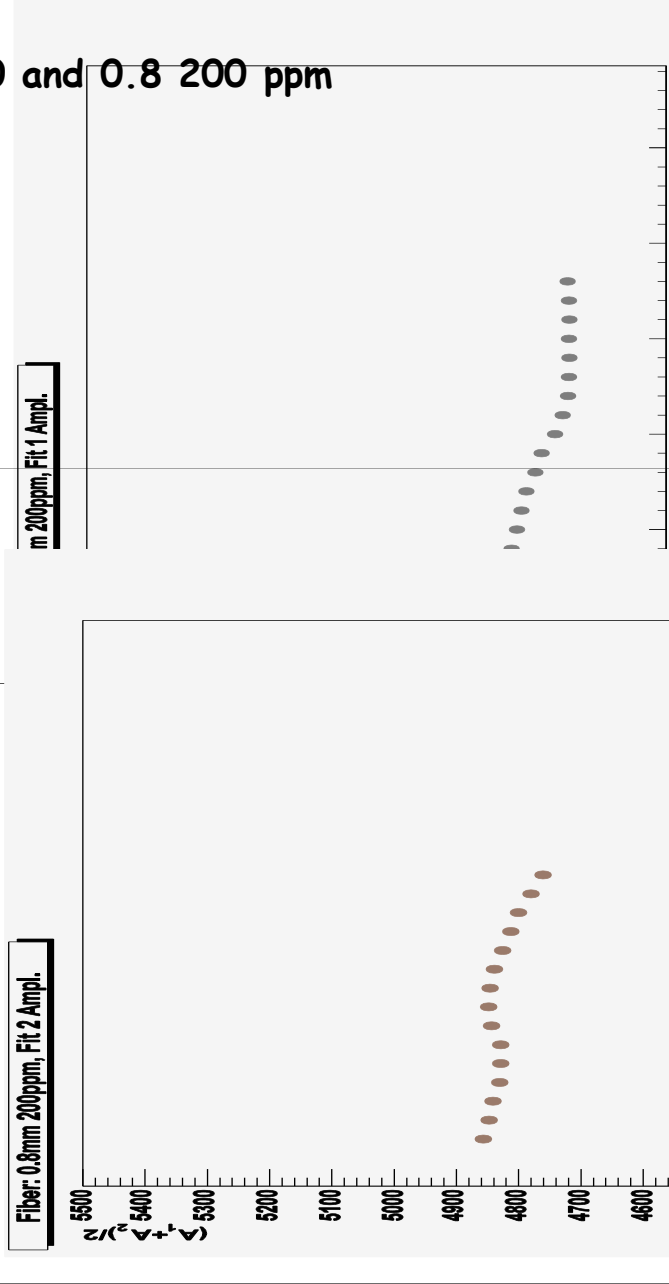
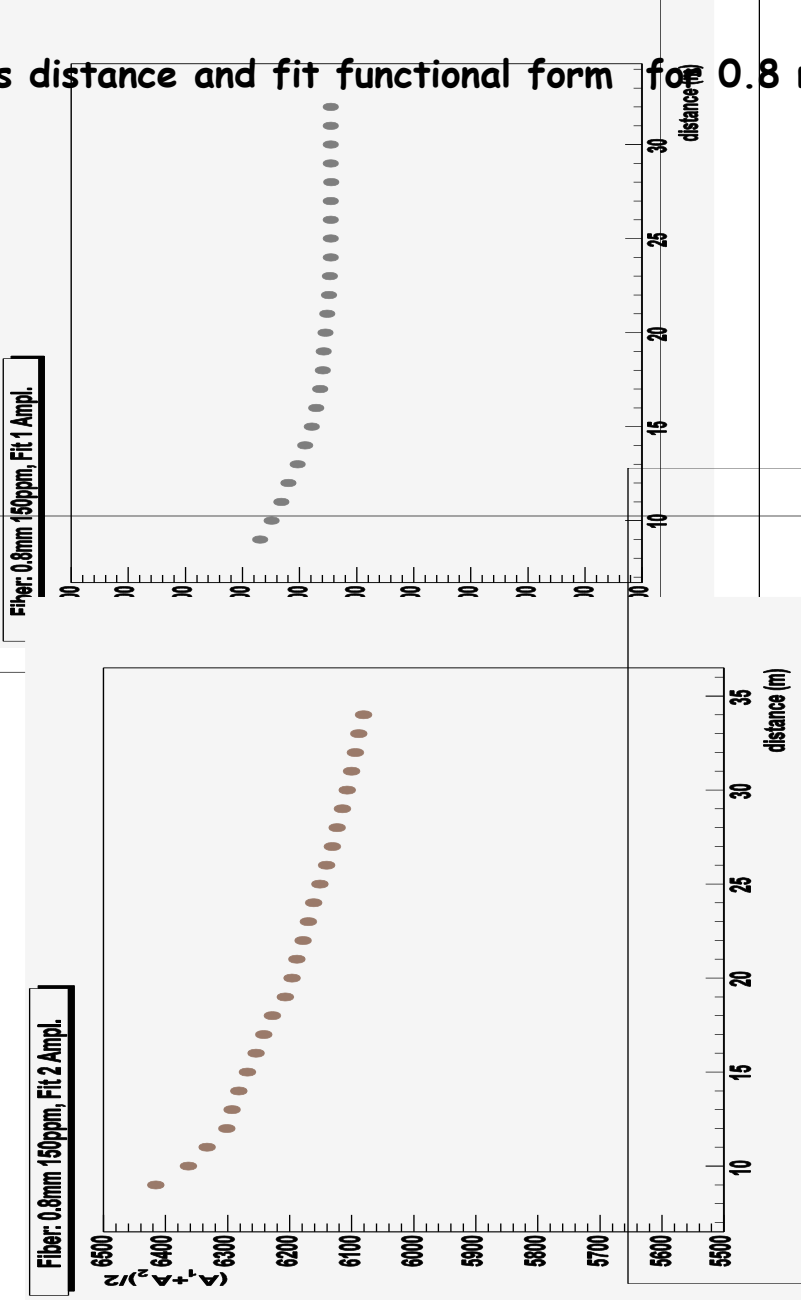
Fiber: 0.8mm 200ppm, Fit 1 Ampl.



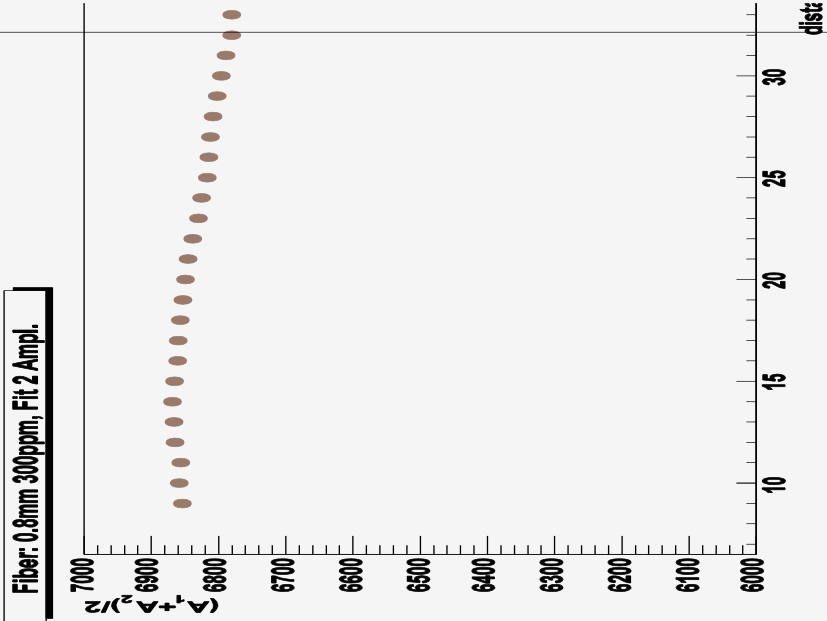
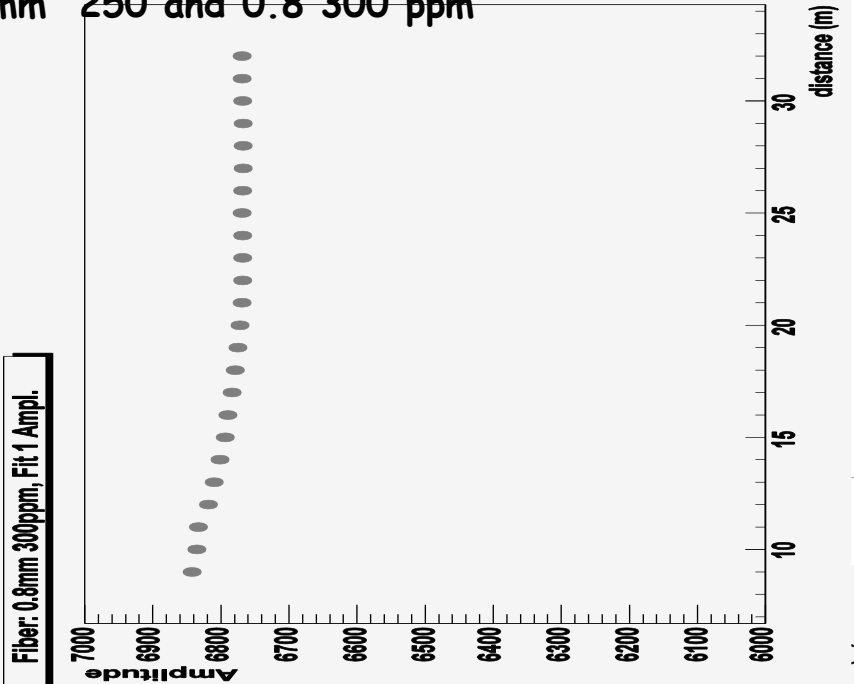
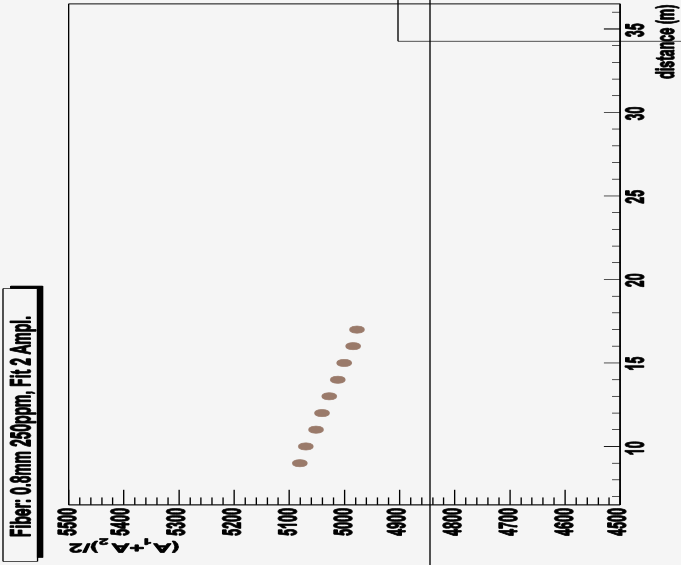
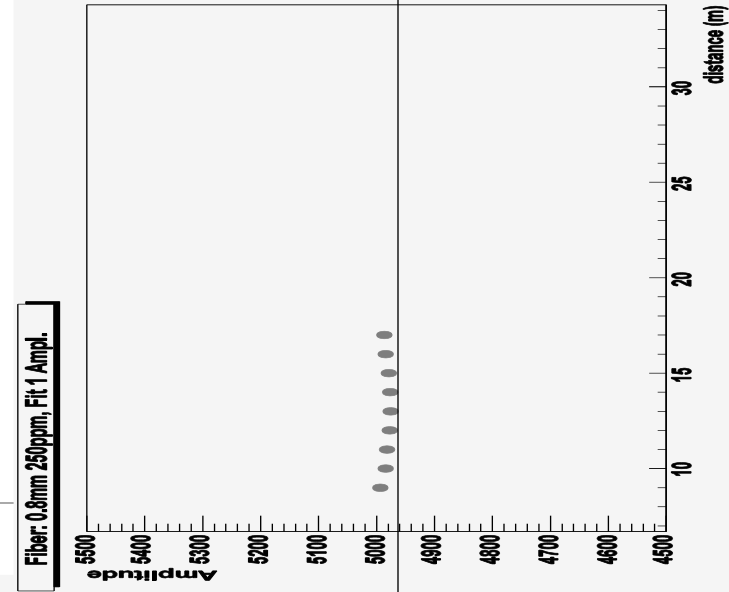
Lambdas vs distance and fit functional form for 0.8 mm 250 and 0.8 300 ppm



Amplitude vs distance and fit functional form for 0.8 mm 150 and 0.8 200 ppm

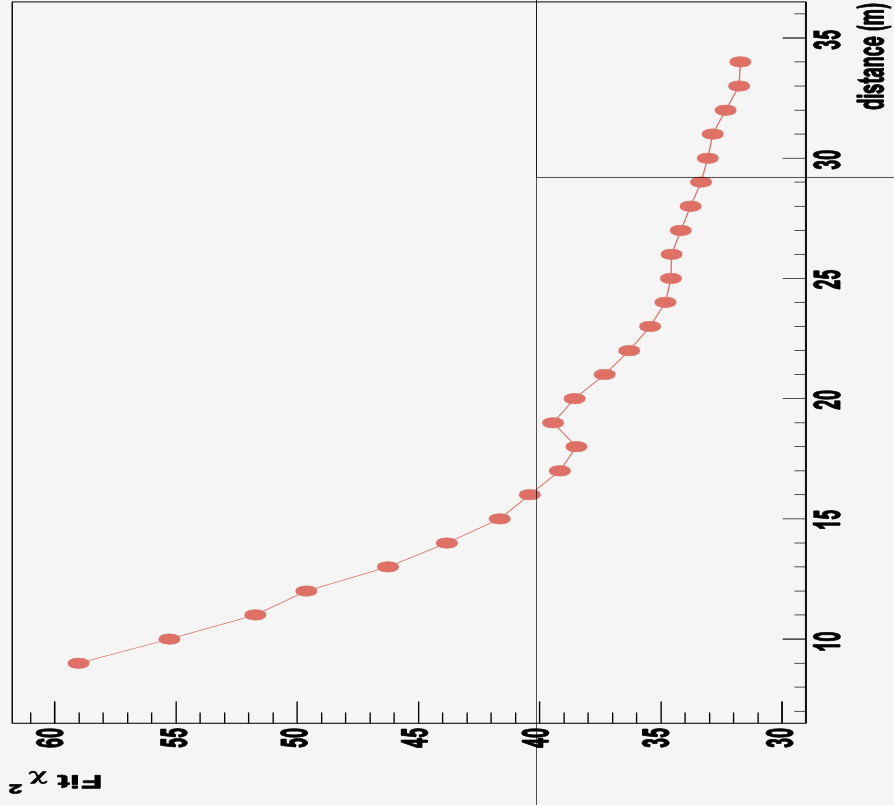


Amplitude vs distance fit functional form for 0.8 mm 250 and 0.8 300 ppm

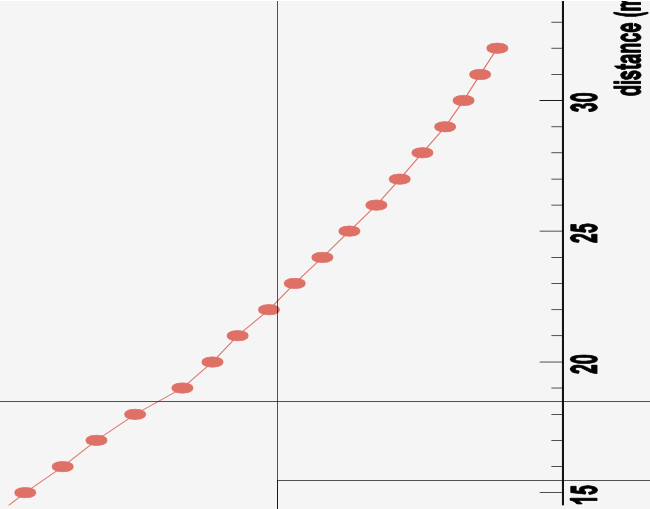


Chi square /dof

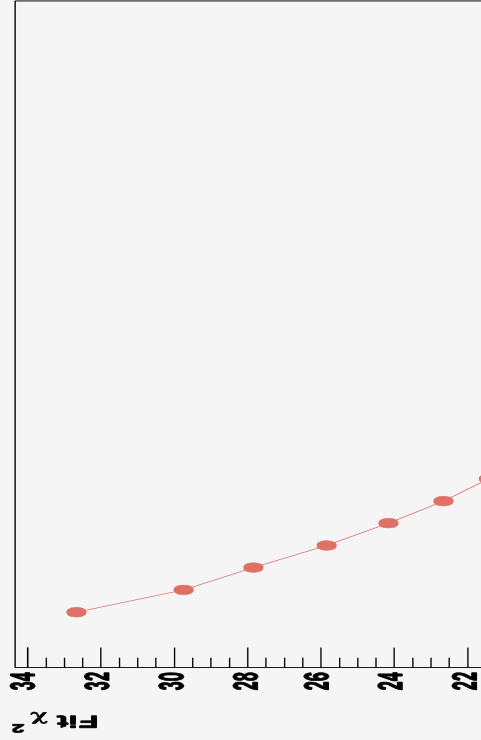
Fiber: 0.8mm 150ppm, χ^2/dof



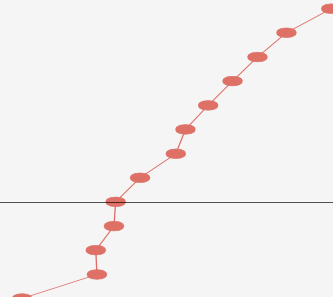
dof Fit 1 Ampl.



Fiber: 0.8mm 300ppm, χ^2/dof



300ppm, χ^2/dof Fit 1 Ampl.



Fit , versus die concentration for 0.8 mm diameter fiber

0.8 mm diameter fibers, fit from 0-17 meters **Single amplitude** fit

ppm	A	λ_1 (m)	λ_2 (m)	χ^2	dof	χ^2/dof
150	6064 \pm 4	3033 \pm 7	9370 \pm 6	9850	156	63
200	4670 \pm 4	4071 \pm 14	9511 \pm 11	4244	105	40
250	4987 \pm 3	3060 \pm 7	9113 \pm 4	5856	172	34
300	6784 \pm 4	3297 \pm 7	10000 \pm 6	3877	149	26

0.8 mm diameter fibers, fit from 0-17 meters **Double amplitude** fit

ppm	$\langle A \rangle$	λ_1 (m)	λ_2 (m)	χ^2	dof	χ^2/dof
150	6242 \pm 32	1853 \pm 16	8068 \pm 15	6073	155	39
200	4859 \pm 26	1512 \pm 27	7469 \pm 12	1733	104	17
250	4978 \pm 91	3186 \pm 30	9400 \pm 70	5836	171	34
300	6860 \pm 61	2553 \pm 21	8745 \pm 26	2920	148	20

Chi Square /dof is very much too greater then unity. Given that the curve reproduce te data this must be an indication that we are underestimating the experimental errors

Comparison with previous results, (single amplitude fit from 0 to 17 meters as in August measurements

ppm	λ_1 (m)	August results	λ_2 (m)	August results
150	3033 ± 7	$3.19 \pm 0.14 \pm ???$	9370 ± 6	$8.61 \pm 0.08 \pm ???$
200	4071 ± 14		9511 ± 11	
250	3060 ± 7	$2.58 \pm 0.1+/- ???$	9113 ± 4	$8.44 \pm 0.06 \pm ???$
300	3297 ± 7		10000 ± 6	

The trend is opposite now ????

λ_1 (m)			
	0.6	0.7	0.8
150		$8.79 \pm 0.10 \pm ???$	$8.61 \pm 0.08 \pm ???$
200			
250			$8.44 \pm 0.06 \pm ???$
300		$8.46 \pm 0.11 \pm ???$	

λ_2 (m)			
	0.6	0.7	0.8
150		$3.54 \pm 0.14 \pm ???$	$3.19 \pm 0.14 \pm ???$
200			
250			$2.58 \pm 0.1+/- ???$
300		$2.66 \pm 0.06 \pm ???$	

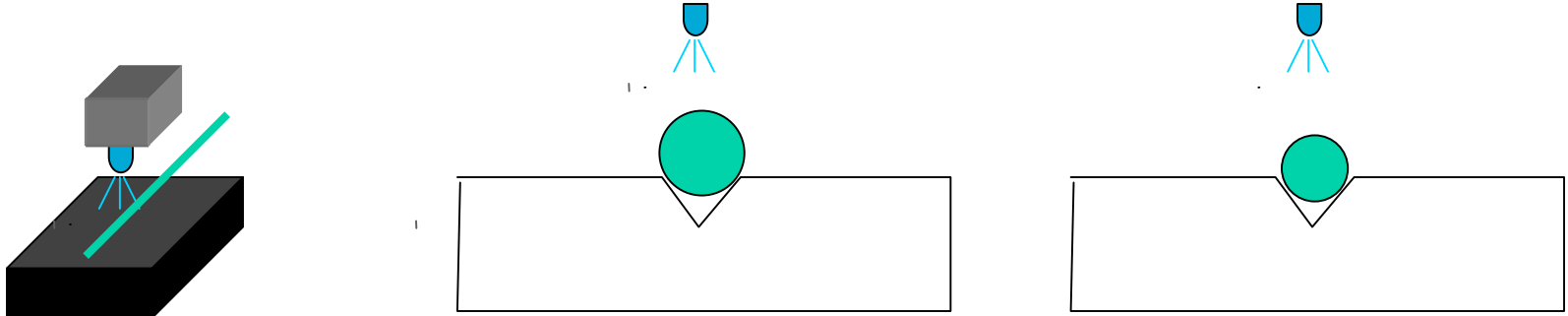
Comparison with 0.6 mm 150 ppm single amplitude fit from 0 to 8.5 m



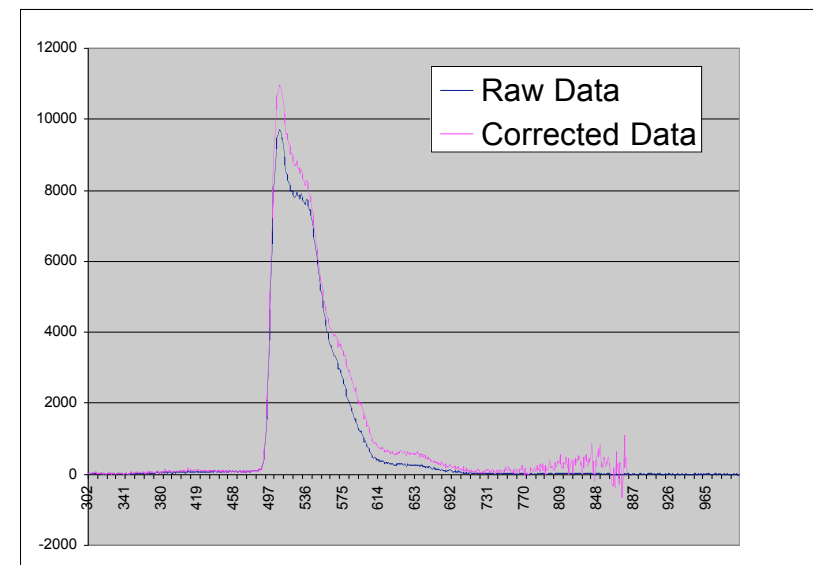
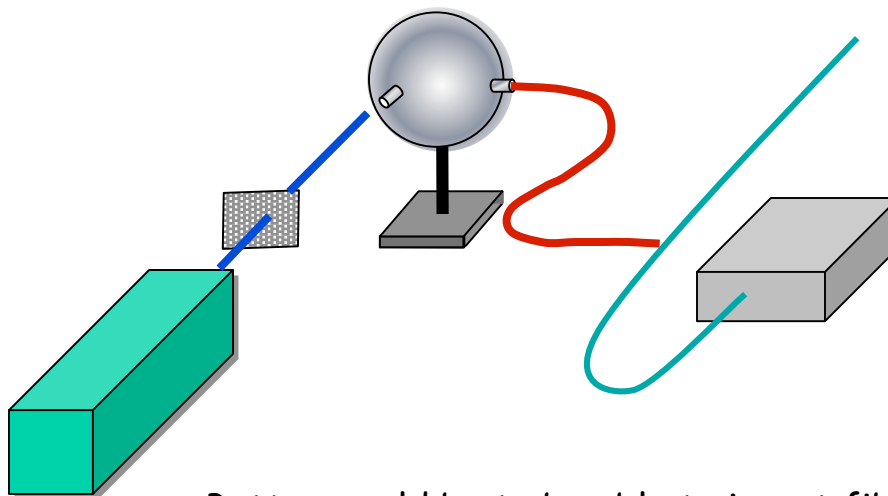
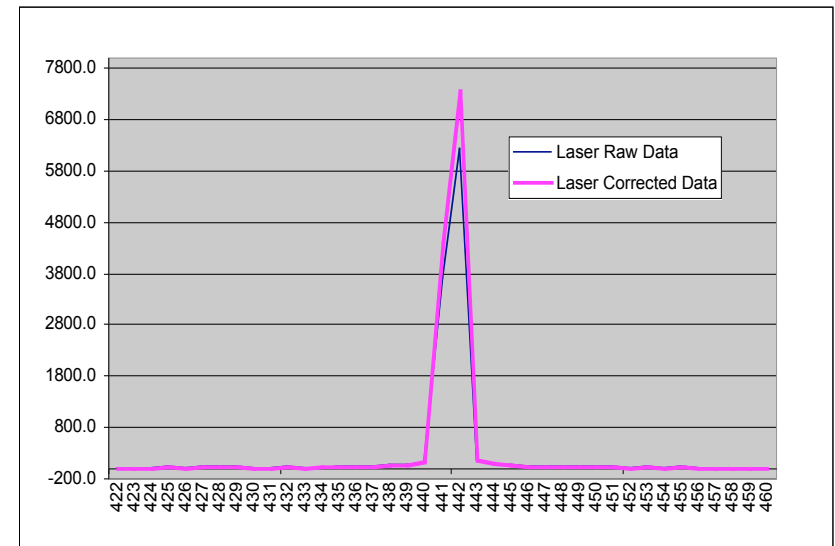
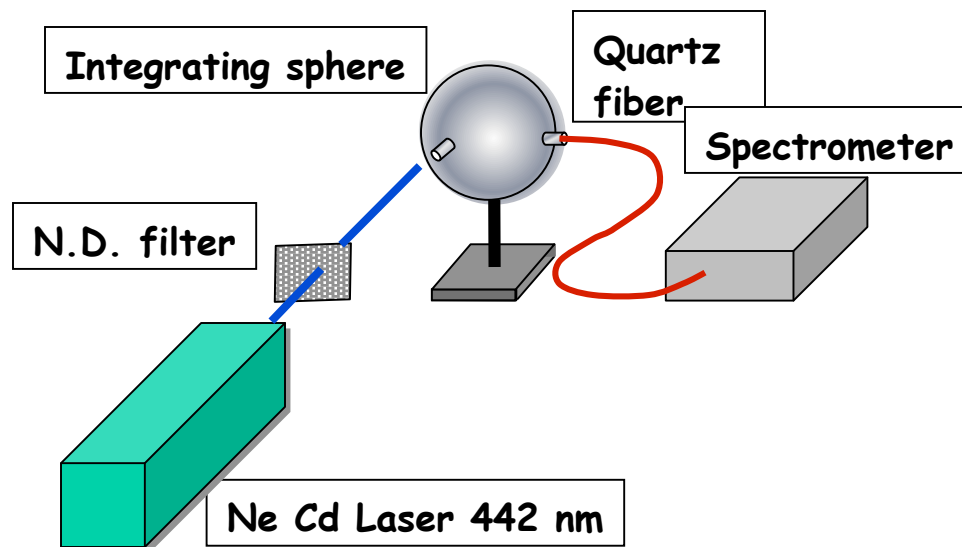
0.8 mm diameter fibers, fit from 0-8.5 meters **Single amplitude** fit

diameter	ppm	A	λ_1 (m)	λ_2 (m)	χ^2	dof	χ^2/dof
0.8	150	6174 ± 5	2614 ± 9	10610 ± 19	6357	77	83
0.6	150	3114 ± 4	1909 ± 9	12080 ± 24	4514	83	72

But the two amplitude cannot be directly compared since the distance of the fiber from the light source is not the same due to the difference in fiber diameter



A different approach at CNR Bologna



Better would be to be able to insert fiber inside the sphere

Quartz fibra ottica: length = 2 m

Diameter = 600 micron

attenuation = 30 dB / Km a 442 nm

Sphera

diametro = 4 inches

reflectance = 0.98 (at 442 nm)

HeCd laser:

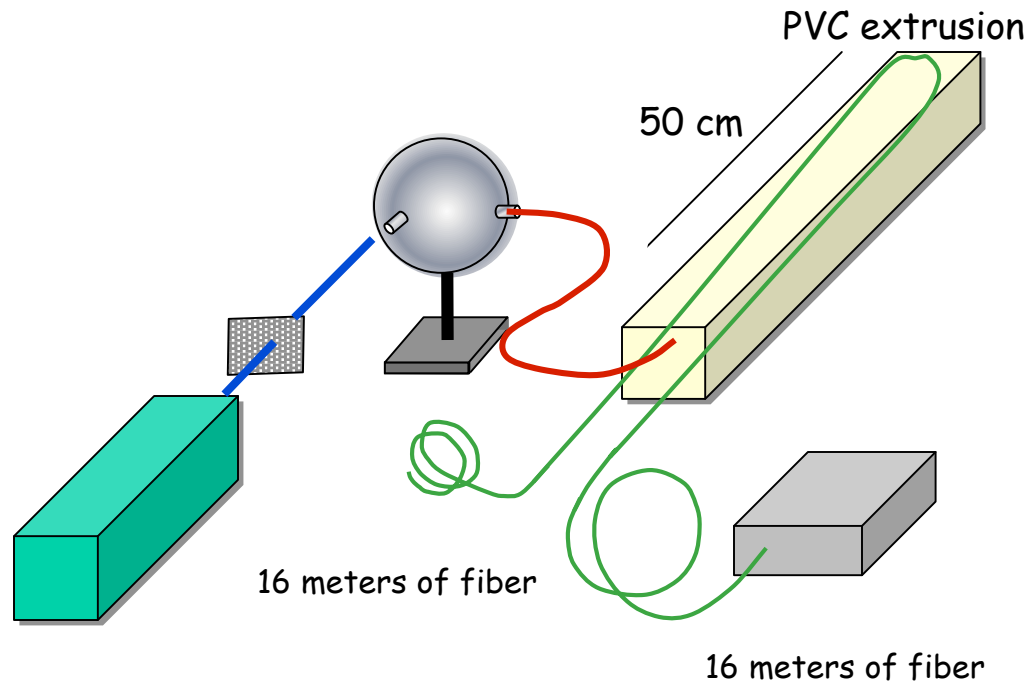
power = 36.8 mW (at 441.6 nm)

power stability = 1.5 %

beam diameter = 0.94 mm

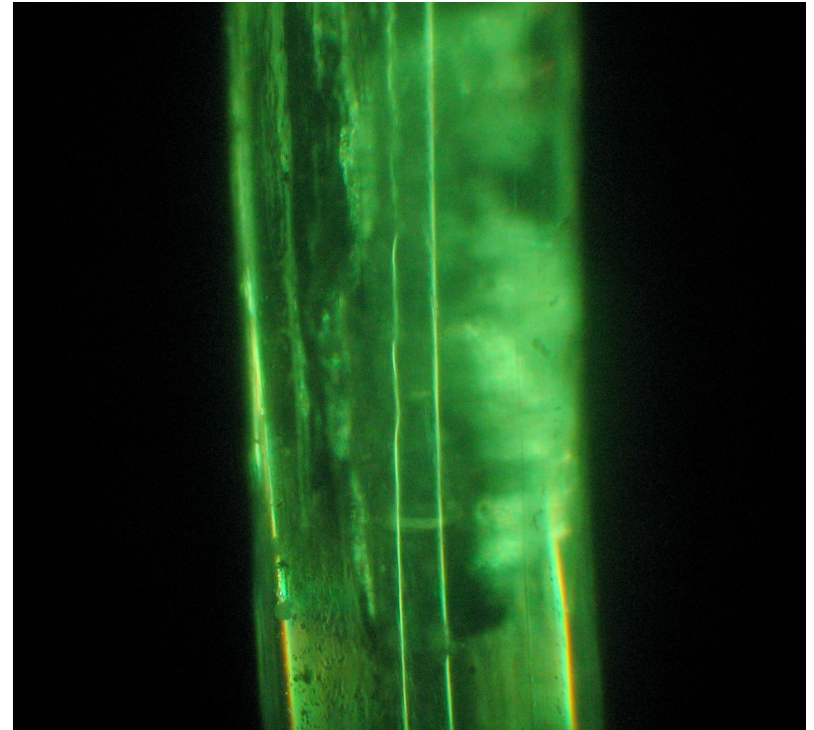
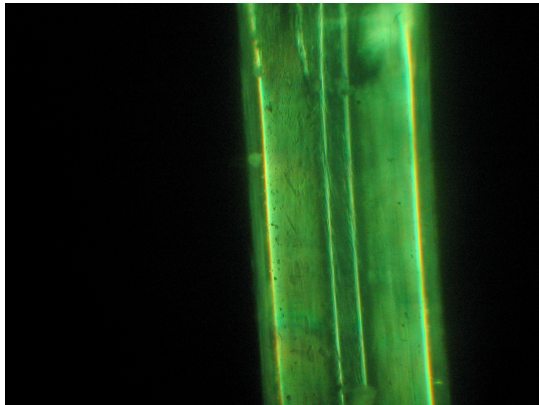
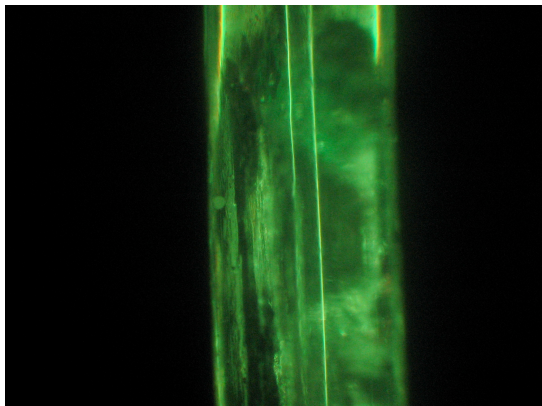
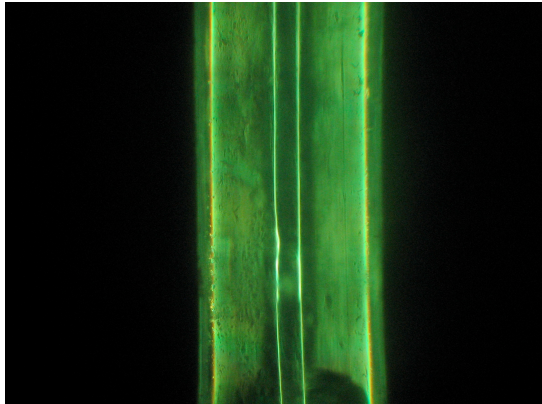
Using a smaller diameter quartz fiber will allow a direct comparison of different diameter fibers

Also :



Got some data but still too preliminary

Finally



Pictures made by Stefano Patuelli Dept. of Physics
University of Bologna

18 November 2006

Plan for the immediate future:

- Complete on all the fibers the measurements of attenuation length.
- Measure relative light yield
- Test fiber response as function of bending radius

Next:

- Start test of fiber survival in pseudocumene
- Start aging test

and